

The Quincy Union.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

W. W. KELLOGG.

Terms of Subscription:
For One Year, (in advance) \$5.00
For Six Months, " " 3.00

Advertising:
One Square, (ten lines or less) first insertion, \$3.00
Each additional insertion, " " 1.50
Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance. A liberal discount allowed to regular advertisers.

Professional Cards.

W. D. SAWYER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
NO. 625 MERCHANT STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Will practice in all the Courts of San Francisco county. Legal documents carefully drawn, and at reasonable rates. Particular attention given to matters concerning the presumption of public lands.

JOHN R. HUCKBEE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
NOTARY PUBLIC
Commissioner of Deeds
NEVADA TERRITORY.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY, PLUMAS COUNTY, CAL.
Office in the Court House, Quincy.

Roop & Cooper,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
SUSANVILLE, LASSEN CO., CAL.

I. N. ROOP, OF SUSANVILLE, AND A. A. COOPER, OF QUINCY, have associated themselves in the practice of Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their charge, in all the courts of Plumas and Lassen.

CREED HAYMOND,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
LA PORTE, PLUMAS CO., CAL.

Will practice in the Courts of Plumas and Sierra Counties.

A. J. GIFFORD,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
TAYLORVILLE, CAL.

Office on Main St.

Goodwin & Haymond,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
QUINCY, PLUMAS CO., CAL.

A. A. COOPER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
TAYLORVILLE,
PLUMAS COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

E. T. HOGAN,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW
OFFICE—In the County Judge's Chambers,
Court House,
QUINCY, CALIFORNIA.

P. J. O'GRADY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.
LA PORTE,
CALIFORNIA.

N. B.—The public, and patrons of the undersigned are respectfully informed that he has made arrangements with Judge VanClef, of Downsville, by which he is now in the conduct and trial of all causes which the undersigned may have in the Courts of the Second and Tenth Judicial Districts of this State.

P. VanClef, Sierra Co., Quincy, Plumas Co.
VanClef & Gear,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
QUINCY, PLUMAS COUNTY, CAL.

Will practice in the District Courts of Plumas and Lassen counties, and also in the Supreme Court.

COFFROTH & SPAULDING,
Attorneys at Law.
OFFICE—Rooms Nos. 1, 2 and 3, Klay's Building,
Fourth Street, Sacramento.

HENRY H. HARTLEY,
ATTY & COUNSELOR AT LAW.
OFFICE—39 J Street, Monson's Building,
SACRAMENTO.

J. H. YEATES,
Sheriff, Plumas County, Cal.
F. B. WHITING, A. J. McPIKE,
Under Sheriff. Deputy.

Office—In the Court House, QUINCY, CAL.

S. Wheeler,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.
Goodwin Township, Plumas Co.,
CALIFORNIA.

OFFICE—At Wheeler & Thomas' Store, La Porte.

Dr. E. L. Willard,
Medicine, Surgery & Obstetrics.
Primary, Secondary & Skin Diseases.
OFFICE—At Willard's Drug Store, La Porte, Plumas County, Cal.

DR. L. F. CATE,
Physician and Surgeon.
OFFICE—On Jackson street, next door to the Union Office, QUINCY, CAL.

DR. J. S. VAUGHAN,
Physician and Surgeon.
OFFICE—Next Door below Hook's Exchange,
QUINCY, CALIFORNIA.

J. D. COMPTON,
COUNTY SURVEYOR.
PLUMAS COUNTY, CAL.

ARTHUR W. KEDDIE,
DEPUTY COUNTY SURVEYOR.
PARTIES WISHING BUSINESS DONE IN LAND OR MINING SURVEYING, OR DRAGGING, will address Jno. D. Compton, Round Valley, or Arthur W. Keddie, Crescent Mills.
N. B.—Particular attention paid to Mapping Mines.

Quincy Union.

"Independent in all Things...Neutral in Nothing."

VOL. 5. QUINCY, PLUMAS CO., CAL., SATURDAY, DEC. 8, 1866. NO. 6.

The Quincy Union.

QUINCY, PLUMAS CO., CAL.

SATURDAY, DEC. 8, 1866.

The Dying Girl's Message.

BY MISS EMILY THORNTON.

Raise the window, mother, darling! air can never harm me now!
Let the breeze come unobstructed, it will cool my fevered brow:
Death will soon relieve my sorrows, soon will still my aching heart,
But I have a dying message I would speak before I part,
Lay my head upon thy bosom—hold me closer mother dear,
While I breathe a name long silent, in thy fond and loving ear,
Stay! heard you a footstep coming? it was but the rustling trees;
Strange! how my disordered fancy caught a foot-fall in the breeze!

Mother! there was one, you know him—O I cannot speak that name!
You remember how he sought me, how with tender words he came:
How he gained my young affections, vowing in love's gentle tone
That he would forever guard me, were my heart but his alone.
You remember how I trusted, how my thoughts were all of him!
Mother! draw the curtain higher, for the light is growing dim,
Need I tell you how he left me, coldly, putting me aside,
How he wooed and won another fairer girl to be his bride!

Life hath been a weary burden since those hours of deepest woe;
Wipe these cold drops from thy forehead, they are death-marks, well I know.
Gladly I obey the summons to a brighter, better land,
Where no hearts are won and broken, but all form a glorious band.
When these struggles all are over, and you see me breathe no more,
Do not grieve, but think me waiting for you on the other shore;
Do not chide him, mother dearest, though you miss me from your side;
I forgive him, and I wish him joy, with her so soon his bride.

Take the ring from off my finger, where he placed it long ago—
Give it to him with the blessing which in dying I bestow!
Tell him 'tis a token, mother, of forgiveness and of peace:
Tell him—hush! his voice! it passes! will these watchings never cease!

I am cold! now close the window! Hold me closer! kiss me too!
Joy! what means that burst of music? 'Tis the Savior's form I view!
See Him waiting to receive me—O how great a bliss to die!
Mother! meet your child in heaven! One more kiss, and then good-bye!

Superintendent's Report.

At the request of Mr. R. Jacks, under whose supervision the fence around the Graveyard at Meadow Valley was recently erected, we herewith publish the names of those who contributed in aid of the same, together with the amounts subscribed. We also make the following extract from a letter accompanying the list:
"It will be remembered that some ten years since, the Sons of Temperance located the graveyard, and by the assistance of some of the citizens, a neat and substantial fence was built around the same. Last spring nearly all of the fence fell down, and upon inspection it was found that the posts were all rotten, and it was decided to have a new one put up. At the solicitation of a number of the citizens, Mr. Jacks assumed the superintendence of the work, and circulated a subscription paper for the purpose of raising funds to defray the necessary expenses. (The list is published below.—Ed.) The fence has been rebuilt and painted. It has cost, up to date, the sum of \$294.75. The amount subscribed was something over \$300. The balance remaining over, if any, after the expenses are all paid, will be expended in making improvements upon the yard."

Subscription List.

Names.	Am't.	Names.	Am't.
E. B. Jacks	\$10.00	R. Jacks	\$10.00
J. Mumford	4.00	R. James	2.00
A. L. Mumford	25.00	N. K. Wright	10.00
T. M. Mumford	2.50	E. S. Biglow	1.00
J. Nelson	2.00	W. H. Blosser	2.00
M. J. Silvia	2.00	A. Maxwell	5.00
T. J. Hartsman	2.00	R. Simpson	2.50
C. H. Dunn	2.00	J. A. Jackson	1.00
H. Garrett	2.25	D. Finlayson	2.50
R. Wakefield	2.50	J. N. Douglas	2.00
A. Smith	3.00	J. P. Wilson	4.00
L. Nelson	3.50	A. Robinson	5.50
D. W. Hamby	2.50	J. Silvia	4.50
A. D. Halstead	2.50	J. Wanken	2.50
M. Hollingsworth	5.00	J. McDougall	5.00
P. Ryan	2.50	J. Steegal	4.00
Mrs. McClane	7.50	W. Jacks	7.50
J. O'Brien	2.50	S. Jacks	2.50
H. D. Reynolds	2.50	G. Macon	2.00
W. Rhodes	2.00	H. Brown	5.00
F. Guthrie	2.50	J. W. Moke	1.00
J. W. Akers	2.00	N. B. Evans	2.00
D. McDougall	2.75	B. H. McCall	5.00
H. Bachman	2.50	B. Walker	2.50
J. Kerr	2.50	G. Hunt	2.50
M. Smith	2.50	C. A. Truett	2.00
J. Hanson	2.00	C. Bussell	5.00
W. Waggoner	5.00	J. Tucker	5.00
I. J. Harvey	10.00	W. S. DeHaven	5.00
S. Carr	5.00	R. Reddie	2.50
J. Ball	5.00	T. B. Shannon	10.00
J. D. Goodwin	10.00	C. Haymond	10.00
J. W. Soud-r	2.50	A. Hollingsworth	2.00
H. Moulton	3.00	D. Benson	2.50
M. J. Brown	2.50	G. Hunt	2.50
A. E. Moulton	2.50	S. C. Brown	2.50
The Estate of James M. Edwards	10.00		

CUBA.—In 1823, Mr. John Q. Adams, as Secretary of State, with his prophetic statesmanship, thus wrote to our minister in Spain:—"Such, indeed, are, between the interests of that island and this country, the geographical, commercial, moral, and political relations, formed by nature, gathering, in process of time, and even now verging to maturity, that, in looking forward to the probable course of events, for the short space of half a century, it is scarcely possible to resist the conviction that the annexation of Cuba to our Federal Republic will be indispensable to the continuance and integrity of the Union itself."

The fifty years, spoken of by Mr. Adams, have nearly expired. In speaking of the acquisition of Cuba, we find the following, in an old magazine, and as the subject has again commenced to be agitated we republish it:
"It is the conviction that Cuba is certainly destined, sooner or later, peaceably or forcibly, by strategy or by conventionalism, to become part and portion of the United States—wedded to their common interests, and subject to their common representative organism of government. This no man is so blind to the future as to doubt."

The heated Southerner, the fanatical Northerner, the social moralist, and the reckless filibuster, the democrat and the republican; in fact, all stripes and all shades of politicians and religionists preach, argue and dispute as they may, own up alike to this one, over-ruling, and universal conviction, *that Cuba is destined, under the obvious workings of human agencies, and of God's Providence, to become, for good or for evil, an integral portion of these United States.*

MURDER AND LYNCH LAW IN SIERRA.—The following particulars of a brutal murder by Chinamen, and the lynching of one of the supposed murderers at Chipp's Flat, Sierra county, is furnished us by a gentleman who came over from that place on Saturday last. Early last week a storehouse at Chipp's Flat was robbed of a considerable amount of goods and provisions. The Chinese were suspected of having committed the robbery, and John Newhouse, an owner of part of the goods, determined to watch the camp, and find, if possible, some clue to the robbery. For this purpose he started for Chinatown on Wednesday night, refusing to allow any one to accompany him though parties offered to go. He did not return on Thursday, and a party of men, fearing he had been foully dealt with, went to look for him. They could find no trace of him in Chipp's Flat, and crossed over to Alleghanytown on the opposite side of the river. In searching the Chinese camp in this place, they found oyster cans and other articles with Newhouse's mark upon them. A Chinaman known as Whalbone, on whose premises these things were found, was arrested, and after threats and promises that no harm should come to him if he told what had become of the missing man, he stated that "Newhouse had abused and beat Chinamen, and that he had been stabbed and killed." He then led them to the spot at Chipp's Flat where the remains were buried. The body was uncovered and found to be cut into two parts, which the Chinaman stated was done that it might be the more easily disposed of. The whole community was shocked and exasperated by the brutality of the deed, but no movement for the punishment of the crime was made until Friday morning, when a jury was being empaneled at the Flat by a Justice of the Peace to enquire into the cause of the death of Newhouse. It soon became noised around that Whalbone was present, and in a few moments—before the jury could be sworn—an excited crowd of from one to two hundred persons collected in the town. Threats had been made before, but it was not feared that any popular movement for speedy retribution would be made. The presence of the Chinaman and the body of the victim so exasperated the crowd, that they rushed into Court, overpowered the officers, seized the Chinaman and beat him to death with stones. The body of the murdered man was then taken and suspended from the limb of a tree on the opposite side of the road. This deed seems to have aroused the crowd and the wildest excitement prevailed. They rushed upon the Chinese quarters of the town and in a few minutes every cabin was leveled to the ground. The Chinese were compelled to beat a hasty retreat. The excited crowd then proceeded to Alleghanytown, where the Celestials received like treatment. Not a single cabin inhabited by Chinese was left on the ground over which the crowd traveled. A looker on states that he never saw a crowd of men in such a wild excitement. All the time the officers exercised their utmost powers to prevent the destruction of property. Had it not been for their efforts, Chinese settlements in other parts of Sierra and Nevada counties, along the course of the Yuba, would have shared a like fate. [Nevada Transcript, Nov. 27th.]

GREAT quantities of pencils are now made in England of a composition formed of sawdust and small pieces of black lead, which are ground to an impalpable powder, mixed with some cohesive medium. In Keswick, 250,000 pencils are made in a week, or 13,000,000 a year, and 12,000 cubic feet of cedar are annually consumed.

SOME few days since, a party of soldiers and citizens, from Surprise Valley, resumed the hunt after the Indian murderers of Townsend. They had with them a friendly Klamath, who took their trail which they followed several days, wending their way west of Warner Basin and north of Surprise Valley, when the Indian requested them to halt, telling them that from the sign they were in the immediate vicinity of the Indians. An hours reconnoitering convinced them the Indian was correct, and that sure enough, they were almost upon them. They lay perfectly quiet until dark, when, discovering the camp fire of the enemy, they advanced cautiously, until they were sufficiently near to watch the motions of the Indians. They surrounded the camps, took their stations, and lay upon their arms, impatiently awaiting the coming of day, eager to wreak vengeance upon the murderers of their departed friend and co-rail. As the first gray streaks of morning became visible in the east, they commenced moving slowly and cautiously upon the foe, contracting the circle which they had formed in the night, until they were upon the enemy, when the work of slaughter commenced. Fourteen Indians were left dead upon the ground, and many carried off by the survivors, as they escaped. [Sage Brush.]

WAR AND MILITARY RAILROADS.—The report of Brigadier General McCallum, director and general manager of United States military railroads during the war has been presented to the war department. General McCallum insists that by the progress of events the art of managing military railroads have become as much a distinct profession as the art of war itself. Our own rebellion and the experience of recent wars in Europe abundantly establish this assumption. In the Italian campaign Napoleon landed whole train-loads of soldiers on the battle-field of Magenta. In the German war just concluded, railways had almost as much to do with the result as the needle-gun. It was the giving out of its internal system of railway supplies that helped bring about the collapse of the rebel Confederacy, and the success of the Union armies was aided not a little by the system of railway transportation and co-operation which General McCallum inaugurated. Military railroads in the wars of the future will form an essential weapon of offense and defense as iron-clad monitors and rifled guns. The French Emperor is already grappling with the subject.

THE BRAIN OF AN INFANT.—The new-born infant usually has that part of the brain most largely developed which is specially necessary for the maintenance of the animal functions. The base of the infant brain is relatively much larger than the superior part. Nature, true to herself, economizes in every possible way. Since only a part of the infant brain is necessary to be well developed at birth, and since the intellectual and moral organs are not required during the helplessness of infancy, and since extra largeness of brain would be a great inconvenience, Nature kindly denies them at first any development of brain which can be avoided. Hence, the little, low, narrow forehead, the germ, and only the germ, of the intellectual organs being needed, only these seem to be given. The middle part of the head, that presides over the bodily functions, is more amply developed. As a child increases in age, and begins to notice external objects, and becomes old enough to understand, and strong enough to do, it is marvellous to note how the front or intellectual part of the brain expands.

LIVE CATTLE WEIGHT BY MEASURE.—The only instrument is a measure with feet and inches marked upon it. The girth is the circumference of the animal, just behind the shoulder blades. The length is the distance from the shoulder blades. The superficial feet are obtained by multiplying the girth and length. The following are the rules to ascertain the weight of the animal:
If less than one foot in girth, multiply superficial feet by eight.
If less than three and more than one, multiply superficial feet by eleven.
If less than five and more than three, multiply superficial feet by sixteen.
If less than seven and more than five, multiply superficial feet by twenty-three.
If less than nine and more than seven, multiply superficial feet by thirty-three.
If less than eleven and more than nine, multiply superficial feet by forty-two.

Example: Suppose the girth of a bullock to be six feet three inches; length five feet six inches; the superficial area will then be thirty-four, and in accordance with the preceding table, the weight will be seven hundred and eighty-two pounds.
Example: Suppose a pig to measure in girth two feet, and length one foot nine inches. There would then be three and a half feet, which multiplied by eleven, gives thirty-eight and a half pounds as the weight of the animal when dressed. In this way the weight of the four quarters can be substantially ascertained during life.

THE population of the United States, according to returns from census office, is increasing at the rate of a million a year. The Western and Northwestern States are mainly absorbing this added population.

The Quincy Union.

All Letters relating to the business affairs of the paper should be addressed to the Publisher.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.
No paper will be forwarded from this office unless he subscription is paid in advance. All papers discontinued when the subscription expires. The rule will be strictly enforced.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Our friends everywhere, who may at any time have knowledge of facts of local importance—incidents, accidents, mining news, doings of public meetings, improvements, curiosities, etc.—would confer a favor upon us and our readers generally by sending notice of the same to this office. Give us facts in any shape, and we will take care of them.

What Happened at Our House.

After we were married, well say about a year, wun mornin that was a terrible comoshen in our house—ole wimmen a runnin in and out, and finally the doctor he cum. I was in a great flury myself waitin to heer, I hardly need what to do, but after awhile an ole granny of a woman, as had been very bissy about thar, poked her hed into the room whar I was walkin about, and ses:

Ses she, 'Mr. Sporum hit's a gal.'
'What?' ses I.
'A gal,' says she, and with that she pops her hed back again.

Well I thinks I, I'm the daddy uv a gal, and begin to feel my keepin mitey—I'd rather it was a boy tho', thinks I, fur then he'd feel near to me, as how he'd bear my name and thar would be less chance for 'Sporums to run out, but considrin everything, a gal will do mitey well. Jis then the ole nuss pokes her hed out and ses:

Ses she, 'another wun, Mr. Sporum a fine boy.'
'Another ses I, 'that's rather crowdin things on a feller.'

She luffed and poked her hed back.—Well I thinks I, this is no joke ses; at this lick I'll hev family enuff to do me in a few years, but the Lord's will, not mine be dunn. Jis then the ole she devil (I always will hate her) poked her hed in and says:

Ses she, 'another gal, Mr. Sporum.'
'Another what?' ses I.
'Another gal,' ses she.

'Well,' ses I, go rite strate and tell Sal I wont stand it, I dont want 'em, and I ain't goin to have 'em; dus she think I'm a Turk or a Mormon or Brigham Young? that she'd go for to have tribbs? three at a pop; dus she think I'm wuth a hundred thousand? that I'm a John Jacob Astor or Mr. Roschile? that I kin afford tribbs, and clothe an feed three children at a time? I ain't agoin to stan it no how. I didn't want 'em, I don't want 'em, and I aint agoin to want 'em now nor no other time. Haint I bin a good and dootifol husband to Sal? Haint I kept in doors uv a nite, an quit chewin tobaccoer an smokin cigars just to please her? Haint I attended divine worship reglar? Haint I bought her all the bonnets and frocks she wanted? And then for her to go and have tribbs, and hadn't order dunn it. She dun it with her ise open, and mus take the consequences. I didn't think Sal would serve me such a trick. Have I ever stole a hoss? have I ever done any mean trick, that she should serve me in this way? And with that I hade down on the settee, and felt orful bad, and the more I thought about it the wuss I felt.

Presently Sal's mammy, ole Miss Jones, cum in and ses:

Ses she, 'Peter cum in an see what pretty chiltun you've got.'
'Chiltun,' says I, 'you'd better say a whole litter. Now, Miss Jones, I luv Sal, you no, and have tried to make a good husband, but I call this a scaly trick, and if thar is any law in this country, I am gwine to see if a woman can have thrilbs an make a man take keer uv em. I ain't a goin to begin to do it,' ses I.

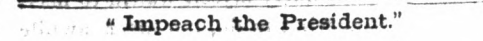
With that she luffed it to kill herself an sed 'any other man would be proud to be in my shoes. Told her I'd sell out mighty cheap if any body wanted to take my place. Well, the upshot uv it all was that she persuaded me I was all wrong, and got me to go in the room where they all wun.

Well, when I got in, Sal looked so luvvin at me, an reached out her little hands so much like a deer helpless child, that I forgot everything but my luv for her, and folded her gently up to my heart; like a fresh-pressed treasure, and I didnt keer if she had forty uv em. Jis then number one set up a whine like a young pup, and all the balance followed. Then thrilbs knew their daddy.

THE BLACK ROCK MINES OF NEVADA.—The Eastern Slope of November 24th says of the Black Rock mines:
Recent letters from Black Rock informs us that the tunnel on the Snow Storm, has developed richer rock than was ever heretofore found on that famous ledge. That new and rich ledges are being discovered and located, and that the mill in course of erection will be ready to commence operations on or before the 1st day of January. The confidence of mine holders is daily strengthening, and there is a reasonable probability that another season will establish this as one of the richest mining districts in the world, as it is now conceded to be the most extensive.

PEABODY'S WEALTH.—Mr. Peabody's fortune is variously estimated, and conjecture is busy trying to discover what he is worth. In 1851 he was numbered among the millionaires of London, and during the following ten years his business greatly increased. In 1860 he was said to be worth \$15,000,000 in gold and he has endowed various charities in the princely sum of \$500,000. Mr. Peabody is probably worth \$10,000,000 or \$13,000,000 for the increase of his property during the past six years has been considerable.

One of the experts in the Howland will case at New Bedford, testifies that he has examined over 7,000 signatures to see if a person can repeat his signature exactly, and is of the opinion that it is impossible.



and also a con
Attorney fee.
doubtless set
himself in reg

LOC

U. S. ATTORNEY—The first of this low of U. S. Attorney

AT OROVILLE.—stage, on Monday advertised to give

CLUBS.—Seven magazines published have been gotten up in snow, and more

SNOW.—About hill between Oro Valley ridge, and pit nearly the

CHANGE.—Mr. been putting up Messrs. Bollinger tract on Tuesday plotted by the pr

FLOORING.—The ville, are proce Tuesday evening and no work put decorous rank

MAKING PRE—fessional Skat to the pond in D coming skating

NEW HALL.—ing became too present account tract to Mr. J. Hall. It is to next, and will site M. S. Asch

REVENUE.—lected by Sheriff less Collector's 916 45. The lected during the tax, \$110. 25 Business Licen

REPORT.—T under whose a the purpose of Meadow Valley lished on the compelled to c but the main

INJUNCTION.—trict Court, J. B. os. & Keene The complaint passing upon the iff. An injun the defendant in di-pate, and

SCRIP.—The deem all wara and registered this time on to off all the funde debtedness of deduced to abou tax for buildi next appropr

NOT DEAD.—that the spirit manifest in a recognized by later reports sing. He is an and as a matte the spirit. Lar man,—that's a

MEETING.—the Com-mopoll at the office of Quincy, on We cers were duly don; Secreta Welch; Direc We learn that to resume wor 1st of January

OFFICERS.—were elected at by Sincerity L regular meeti Hall, in Tayl 1st, 1896: M. S. W. Wm. H. Treas. G. W. B. F. Megini Green, Stewar Boynton, Siew

JUDGMENT.—Monday last, the judgment in which the def- upon Rob't. Pa was, that the sum of \$200, it was to be impr the period of three fendant's attor days was orde ners before the course.

CONVINCING.—Prof. Todd, on that it was on whole course. powerful argum tell the truth, of several libty of the Bible the Scriptures themselves in for books, treas warded below, who have sent the subject the

AN EYE OP—was served op er, notifying h made before in- strator, for a W Treasurer to p Yeates, for the been funds on to the date of be made to p the time there and also a co Attorney for doubtless re himself in reg

